
GUIDE

WISCONSIN HOSPITALS

FISCAL YEAR 2000

Bureau of Health Information
Division of Health Care Financing
Department of Health & Family Services
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FOREWORD

The *Guide to Wisconsin Hospitals, Fiscal Year 2000*, presents information on hospital finances, services, and utilization. The data for this report were taken from the *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey* and the *2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals*. These data were collected and this report issued under Chapter 153, Wisconsin Statutes.

This report was produced under the overall direction of Sandra Breitborde, Director, Bureau of Health Information. Raúl Rodríguez-Medellín, Chief, Workforce and Provider Survey Section, supervised the report's preparation. Elizabeth Miller and Ann Spooner, Research Analysts, generated the data and revised the text; and Patricia Nametz edited the report.

This publication is not an exhaustive compilation of all data collected through the surveys. Readers desiring additional utilization, staffing, or financial information on a specific hospital should contact BHI regarding the availability and cost of specific data requests.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Foreword | ii |
| Introduction..... | 1 |
| Summary Data: Fiscal Year 2000 | 3 |
| Section I. Financial Information | 5 |
| Section II. Utilization and Staffing | 15 |
| Section III. Comparative Data..... | 19 |
| Section IV. How to Read the Tables | 37 |
| Section V. Averages for Selected Measures of Utilization and Finance | |
| Statewide Averages - GMS, Psychiatric, and AODA Hospitals | 45 |
| Group Comparisons - GMS Hospitals..... | 51 |
| Section VI. Individual Hospital Tables | |
| General Medical-Surgical Hospitals | 59 |
| Psychiatric Hospitals | 433 |
| Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Hospitals..... | 465 |
| State-Operated Mental Health Institutes | 471 |
| Rehabilitation Hospitals | 479 |
| Appendices | |
| Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms | 487 |
| Appendix 2: Caveats, Data Limitations, and Technical Notes | 495 |
| Appendix 3: Survey Instruments | |
| 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals | 505 |
| FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey | 535 |
| Appendix 4: Selected Wisconsin Maps | |
| Location of Wisconsin Hospitals | 545 |
| Wisconsin Analysis Areas..... | 547 |
| Appendix 5: Hospital Index | 549 |

INTRODUCTION

The *Guide to Wisconsin Hospitals, Fiscal Year 2000*, is the twelfth edition of this report. It presents selected descriptive financial, utilization, and staffing data about individual Wisconsin hospitals, as well as summary and trend information for selected aggregate data.

The report is based on data submitted from the *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey* and the *2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals* by general medical-surgical (GMS) hospitals, psychiatric (psych) hospitals, alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) hospitals, state-operated mental health (state) institutes, and rehabilitation (rehab) hospitals. Data from Veterans Administration hospitals are collected on a voluntary basis but are not included in this report; nor are data from hospitals that submitted partial-year data.

Types of Hospitals

General medical-surgical (GMS) hospitals (124 in FY 2000) provide diagnostic and therapeutic services to patients for a variety of medical and surgical conditions.

- **Critical Access Hospitals (CAH)** (14 in FY 2000) are GMS facilities providing 24-hour emergency care, inpatient, outpatient, and swing-bed services. Many provide obstetric services. Under the Wisconsin Rural Hospital Flexibility Program – a Medicare program – hospitals located in rural counties, or rural areas of urban counties, may be certified as CAHs if they meet eligibility conditions and area requirements. In 2000, nine hospitals were operating as CAH certified; five were in the certification process. Rural CAH applicants must be 35 miles from another hospital; if closer, they must be declared a “necessary provider of health care services” according to state plan area criteria. They are limited to 15 acute care and 10 swing beds. Additionally, they may have up to four permanent 24-hour observation beds. Length of stay for acute care patients is limited to an annual 96-hour average per patient. If further inpatient care is needed, patients are

transferred to contractually established referral hospitals. CAHs are considered a new provider type providing first-line emergency and community-integrated health care. Hospitals certified as CAHs are noted as such in Section VI (Individual Hospital Tables).

Specialty hospitals provide services to specific categories of patients. In Wisconsin, specialty hospitals include the following:

- **Psychiatric hospitals** (10 in FY 2000) provide diagnostic and therapeutic services to patients with mental or emotional disorders.
- **Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) hospitals** (1 in FY 2000) provide diagnostic and therapeutic services to patients with alcohol, drug abuse or addiction problems.
- **State-operated mental health institutes** (2 in FY 2000) provide comprehensive and intensive diagnostic, therapeutic, and support services to patients with unusually complex or difficult mental, emotional, or developmental disorders.
- **Rehabilitation hospitals** (2 in FY 2000) provide a comprehensive array of restoration services for the physically disabled and all support services necessary to help them attain their maximum functioning.

Veterans Administration Hospitals (3 in FY 2000) provide diagnostic and therapeutic services only to armed forces veterans. Because they are exempt from state data collection mandates, these facilities are not included in this report.

Control of Hospitals

Different types of organizations own and control the policies and operations of Wisconsin hospitals. Of the 139 non-federal hospitals that provided full-year data to the *2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals*, 124 hospitals are nongovernmental, not-for-profit entities, owned either by a religious organization (37) or by some other not-for-profit corporation (87). Two hospitals are state-operated, and 9 are county-operated. Four hospitals (3 GMS

and 1 rehabilitation) are investor-owned, for-profit facilities.

Location of Hospitals

Sixty-four of the state's 72 counties have at least one GMS hospital. Thirty-one counties have two or more GMS hospitals. Milwaukee County has the most, with 13. Dane, St. Croix and Waukesha County have four GMS hospitals each.

Psychiatric hospitals are located in seven counties; rehabilitation and state hospitals are each found in two counties; and the sole AODA hospital is in Brown County.

Data Sources

The data in this report are drawn from two surveys conducted annually by the Bureau of Health Information (BHI): the *Hospital Fiscal Survey* and the *Annual Survey of Hospitals*.

Completion of the *Hospital Fiscal Survey*, which collects financial data from hospitals, has been mandatory since its inception in 1989. Completion of the *Annual Survey of Hospitals*, which collects utilization and staffing information, was made mandatory beginning April 1, 1992.

The financial, utilization and staffing figures in this report are based on each hospital's fiscal year (FY). Fiscal years vary from hospital to hospital, according to individual accounting practices. The most common fiscal year is a calendar fiscal year, beginning January 1 and ending December 31 (see Table 1).

All data used in this report are based on data from each hospital's 2000 fiscal year. Only hospitals that reported a full fiscal year's data are included. Excluded are data from Northwest General Hospital-Milwaukee, which closed. Also excluded are data from Rogers Memorial Hospital-West Allis and Lifecare Hospitals of Milwaukee. Both opened in fiscal year 2000 and therefore have not yet reported a full fiscal year of data.

The hospital financial information in this report is fiscal year data based on actual revenue received from payers. In contrast, the hospital information in BHI's annual *Health Care Data Report* is calendar year information on *billed* charges (not actual reimbursement) from *expected* payers.

Table 1. Fiscal Year Ending Date, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| Fiscal Year End | Number of Hospitals |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 02/29/00 | 2 |
| 03/31/00 | 6 |
| 04/30/00 | 1 |
| 06/30/00 | 35 |
| 07/31/00 | 1 |
| 08/31/00 | 1 |
| 09/30/00 | 33 |
| 12/31/00 | 60 |

Source: 2000 *Annual Survey of Hospitals*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Volume Groups and Analysis Areas

Analysis areas and volume groups are discussed in Section III (Comparative Data), and are defined in Appendix 1 (Glossary of Terms). The hospital index (Appendix 5) at the end of this publication shows the analysis area and volume group to which each hospital belongs.



SUMMARY DATA: FISCAL YEAR 2000

- One hundred thirty-nine hospitals submitted full-year data to the Bureau of Health Information. Of this total, 124 were general medical-surgical (GMS) hospitals, 10 were psychiatric (psych) hospitals, 2 were rehabilitation (rehab) hospitals, 2 were state-owned (state) hospitals, and 1 was an alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) hospital.
- Of the 139 hospitals that submitted full-year data, 135 were not-for-profit. Four hospitals (three GMS and one rehabilitation) were investor-owned, for-profit facilities.
- Of the 135 not-for-profit hospitals, 2 were state-operated hospitals, 9 were county-operated hospitals, 37 were religious hospitals, and 87 were other not-for-profit hospitals.
- In 2000, there were 14 Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs), up from 3 in 1999.
- The overall average occupancy rate for Wisconsin hospitals was 56% in FY 2000. GMS hospitals had an occupancy rate of 54%, psychiatric hospitals 66%, the AODA hospital 27%, state hospitals 91%, and rehabilitation hospitals 59%.
- On average, there were 7,905 patients hospitalized on any given day; 6,981 at GMS hospitals, 375 at psychiatric hospitals, 7 at the AODA hospital, 499 at state hospitals, and 43 at rehabilitation hospitals.
- There were 598,028 hospital discharges: 580,229 from GMS hospitals, 14,872 from psychiatric hospitals, 142 from the AODA hospital, 1,975 from state hospitals, and 810 from rehabilitation hospitals.
- There were 2,893,210 inpatient days reported by Wisconsin hospitals, of which 2,555,023 were for GMS hospitals, 137,247 were for psychiatric hospitals, 2,381 were for the AODA hospital, 182,648 were for the state hospitals, and 15,911 were for the rehabilitation hospitals.
- Outpatient visits totaled 11,149,131 at the 133 Wisconsin hospitals that provide outpatient services. GMS hospitals had 10,856,945 outpatient visits, psychiatric hospitals had 256,280, the AODA hospital had 6,745, the state hospitals had 13,043 and the rehabilitation hospitals had 16,118.
- Medicare accounted for 42% of total gross patient revenue, Medicaid for 8%, and other public sources for 2%. Commercial insurance accounted for 44% of total gross patient revenue, and self-pay/other accounted for 4%.
- Total hospital revenue was \$7,573.4 million, \$7,269.9 million at GMS hospitals and \$303.5 million at specialty hospitals.
- Wisconsin hospitals collected 62% of total gross patient revenue (patient charges). GMS hospitals collected 62% of patient charges, psychiatric hospitals collected 69%, the AODA hospital collected 85%, the state hospitals collected 81%, and the rehabilitation hospitals collected 72%.

- The average net revenue received per inpatient day in a Wisconsin hospital in FY 2000 was \$1,407; the average length of stay was 4.8 days. Net revenue received per inpatient day (and average length of stay) was \$1,536 for GMS hospitals (4.4 days), \$476 for psychiatric hospitals (9.2 days), \$529 for the AODA hospital (16.8 days), \$398 for the state hospitals (92.5 days), and \$1,112 for the rehabilitation hospitals (19.6 days).
- The average net revenue received per outpatient visit in a Wisconsin hospital in FY 2000 was \$281. GMS hospitals received \$282, psychiatric hospitals received \$256, the AODA hospital received \$61, the state hospitals received \$104, and the rehabilitation hospitals received \$256.
- Salaries and fringe benefits represented 50% of total expenses for Wisconsin hospitals. For GMS hospitals, salaries and fringe benefits represented 49% of total expenses, for psychiatric hospitals 50%, for the sole AODA hospital 64%, for state hospitals 79%, and for rehabilitation hospitals 59%.
- The profit margin across all Wisconsin hospitals was 5.3% in FY 2000. The sole AODA hospital had the highest profit margin (8.4%) followed by GMS hospitals (5.6%) and psychiatric hospitals (0.8%). The state and rehabilitation hospitals both showed a loss (9.8% and 2.5% respectively).
- Wisconsin hospitals showed net income of \$407.4 million in FY 2000. GMS hospitals showed net income of \$413.5 million while specialty hospitals showed a loss of \$6.1 million.
- Thirty-seven hospitals lost money in FY 2000, up from 30 in FY 1999.
- There were 14,212 beds set up and staffed in FY 2000 at the 139 reporting hospitals. Of these, 13,000 were at GMS hospitals, 564 were at psychiatric hospitals, 24 were at the AODA hospital, 550 were at the state hospitals, and 74 were at the rehabilitation hospitals.
- GMS hospitals averaged the highest ratio of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff per patient (5.8). Rehabilitation hospitals were next (4.7) followed by psychiatric hospitals (2.7), state hospitals (2.6) and the AODA hospital (2.3). Statewide, the average was 5.5 FTEs per patient.
- GMS hospitals employed 142 full-time licensed nurses per 100 patients. Psychiatric hospitals employed 45, the AODA hospital 48, the state hospitals 38, and the rehabilitation hospitals 73.

SECTION I. Financial Information

The following financial terms appear in this report:

Deductions: The portion of charges incurred by patients but not reimbursed by third-party payers, government, and private payers. Deductions include charity care; they exclude bad debt.

Expenses: Costs of operation charged to a hospital during the fiscal year. They include bad debt.

Gross Patient Revenue: The total charges generated by a hospital from inpatient and outpatient services. Gross patient revenue consists of charges to Medicare, Medical Assistance, other public programs, commercial insurance, and other self/nonpublic payers. [*"Other public programs" include county unified services boards, general relief, and the federal CHAMPUS program for military personnel and dependents. "Commercial insurance" includes group and individual accident and health insurance, self-funded plans, Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), other alternative health care plans, and workers' compensation.*]

Net Income: Revenue and gains in excess of expenses and losses.

Net Patient Revenue: Gross patient revenue minus all deductions: the actual payments received from patient charges.

Nonoperating Gains: Gifts, donations, endowments, investments, and any other gains not related to patient care or hospital-related patient services.

Nonoperating Losses: State and federal corporate income and real estate taxes and other losses not directly related to patient care or hospital-related patient services.

Other Revenue: Revenue from services provided to patients, other than health care, as well as sales and services to nonpatients (e.g., parking, gift shops, cafeterias).

Total Revenue: The sum of net patient revenue and other revenue.

NOTE: For ease of presentation, dollar amounts are generally reported in millions or billions. For example, \$5,396,832,249 is the same as \$5,396.8 million or \$5.4 billion.

Table 2. Summary Financial Data (in millions), Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| | All Hospitals | GMS | Specialty |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| Gross Patient Revenue | \$11,533.7 | \$11,213.5 | \$320.2 |
| Net Patient Revenue | 7,186.8 | 6,953.8 | 233.0 |
| Total Revenue | 7,573.4 | 7,269.9 | 303.5 |
| Expenses | 7,233.0 | 6,922.3 | 310.7 |
| Nonoperating Gains/Losses | 67.0 | 65.9 | 1.1 |
| Net Income | 407.4 | 413.5 | (6.1) |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: Parentheses around a dollar amount indicate a negative number (loss).

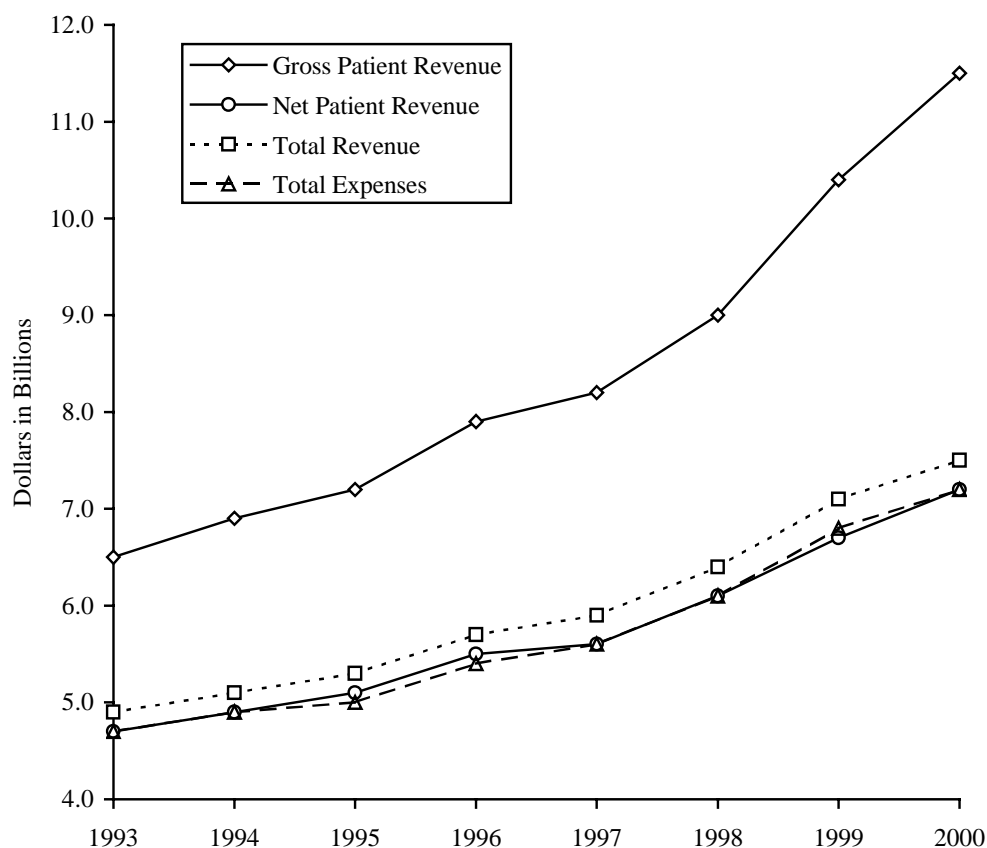
In 2000, Wisconsin hospitals generated \$7.6 billion in total revenue (see Table 2, previous page). After expenses and nonoperating gains and losses, hospitals were left with total net income of \$407.4 million.

Between fiscal years 1993 and 2000, total gross patient revenue at Wisconsin hospitals increased 77 percent, from \$6.5 billion to \$11.5 billion (see Figure 1). Net patient revenue increased 53 percent, from \$4.7 billion to \$7.2 billion, and expenses also increased 53 percent, from \$4.7 billion to \$7.2 billion. Net income increased 64 percent, from \$248.3 million to \$407.4 million.

During the same period total gross patient revenue at GMS hospitals increased 72 percent, from \$6.5 billion to \$11.2 billion. Net patient revenue rose 48 percent, from \$4.7 billion to \$7.0 billion. Expenses increased 50 percent, from \$4.6 billion to \$6.9 billion. Net income increased 67 percent, from \$248.3 million to \$413.5 million.

Specialty hospitals went from a \$6.6 million loss in 1993 to a \$6.1 million loss in 2000. The number of specialty hospitals decreased from 22 in 1993 to 15 in 2000.

Figure 1. Fiscal Trends for Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 1993-2000



Source: *FY 1993-2000 Hospital Fiscal Surveys*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Most of Total Gross Patient and Other Revenue Comes from Inpatient Services

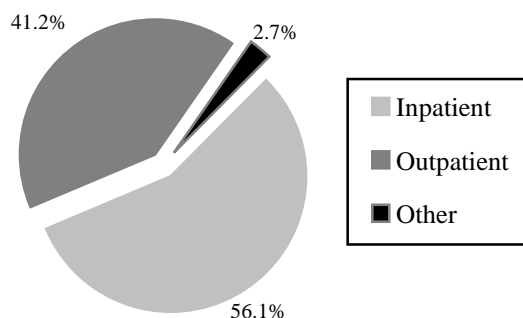
Hospital revenue comes from several sources:

- Charges billed to inpatients;
- Charges billed to outpatients; and
- Other revenue, such as tax appropriations, cafeteria and gift shop sales, and parking lot fees.

The movement of patient care from an inpatient to an outpatient setting continued in FY 2000. From 1993 to 2000, inpatient revenue as a proportion of total gross patient and other revenue at all Wisconsin hospitals decreased from 66.8 to 56.1 percent. This corresponds to an increase in outpatient gross revenue as a proportion of total gross patient and other revenue, from 30.3 to 40.6 percent.

Since 1993, inpatient revenue at GMS hospitals has decreased from 66.3 to 56.1 percent (see Figure 2). Outpatient revenue has continued to grow from 31.2 to 41.2 percent.

Figure 2. Sources of Revenue, GMS Hospitals, Wisconsin, FY 2000



Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Generally, small, rural GMS hospitals rely to a greater degree on outpatient services as a source of income than do larger, urban hospitals.

Larger hospitals serve larger population bases and are more often affiliated with health care systems or networks that have separate outpatient care facilities.

The smallest hospitals (volume group 1) derived 45 percent of gross revenue from outpatient services. In contrast, the largest hospitals (volume group 7) derived 34 percent of gross revenue from outpatient services (see Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms for volume group definitions).

The GMS hospitals with the highest percentages of gross outpatient revenue as a proportion of total gross patient and other revenue were: Aurora Health Center, Kewaunee, at 85 percent; and St. Catherine's Hospital, Inc., Kenosha, at 78 percent.

The GMS hospitals with the lowest percentages of gross outpatient revenue as a proportion of total gross patient and other revenue were: Kindred Hospital-Milwaukee, Greenfield, and Select Specialty Hospital, West Allis, both at 0 percent; and Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Kenosha, at 5 percent.

In 2000, Wisconsin hospitals reported \$386.6 million in other revenue. Psychiatric hospitals relied most on other revenue, with 25.7 percent of hospital revenue coming from this source, compared with 2.7 percent at GMS hospitals, 2.7 percent at rehabilitation hospitals, 2.1 percent at the state-operated mental health institutes, and 0.0 percent at the sole AODA hospital (see Table 3, next page).

Table 3. Revenue Sources as a Percent of Total Gross Patient and Other Revenue, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| Type | Hospitals | Inpatient Revenue | Outpatient Revenue | Other Revenue |
|-------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| GMS | 124 | 56.1% | 41.2% | 2.7 % |
| Psych | 10 | 41.8 | 32.6 | 25.7 |
| AODA | 1 | 69.0 | 31.0 | 0.0 |
| State | 2 | 96.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Rehab | 2 | 77.7 | 19.6 | 2.7 |
| TOTAL | 139 | 56.1 % | 40.6 % | 3.2 % |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Public Payment Sources as a Percentage of Gross Patient Revenue

In 2000, Medicare and commercial insurance were the major sources of payment for all Wisconsin hospitals combined, with commercial insurance constituting about 44 percent of revenue and Medicare constituting about 42 percent of revenue (see Table 4). Government payer sources combined (Medicare, Medical Assistance, and other public programs), however, accounted for a higher proportion of revenue (51.4 percent) than did private sources, including commercial insurance (48.5 percent). Medicare gross patient revenue as a proportion of total gross patient

revenue for each type of hospital ranged from a high of 42.3 percent at GMS hospitals to a low of 0.0 percent at the sole AODA hospital.

Medical Assistance gross patient revenue as a proportion of total gross patient revenue was highest at the sole AODA hospital, at about 29 percent. Psychiatric, state and rehabilitation hospitals reported similar percentages of revenue from Medical Assistance, at 13.7, 16.4 and 16.7 percent respectively. GMS hospitals reported the smallest percent of Medical Assistance revenue, at 7.5 percent.

Revenue from commercial insurance as a proportion of total gross patient revenue was highest for the AODA hospital (68.6%), and lowest at state hospitals (14.4%).

Table 4. Payment Sources as a Percent of Total Gross Patient Revenue, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| Type | Hospitals | Public Source | | | Private Source | |
|-------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| | | Medicare | Medical Assistance | Other Public | Commercial | Self/Other |
| GMS | 124 | 42.3 % | 7.5 % | 1.2 % | 44.6 % | 4.3 % |
| Psych | 10 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 32.4 | 34.0 | 4.8 |
| AODA | 1 | 0.0 | 29.1 | 0.0 | 68.6 | 2.3 |
| State | 2 | 19.7 | 16.4 | 48.6 | 14.4 | 0.9 |
| Rehab | 2 | 28.9 | 16.7 | 0.4 | 50.5 | 3.5 |
| TOTAL | 139 | 41.6 % | 7.7 % | 2.1 % | 44.2 % | 4.3 % |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Percent of Charges Received by Hospitals

Overall, Wisconsin hospitals received 62 cents for each dollar they charged in 2000 (see Table 5), similar to the proportion they received in 1999. Net patient revenue totaled \$7.2 billion in 2000. GMS hospitals received 62 percent of their charges. The psychiatric hospitals, the sole AODA hospital, the state-operated mental health institutes, and the rehabilitation hospitals collected 69, 85, 81, and 72 percent of their charges, respectively.

The GMS hospital with the highest percentage of gross patient revenue collected was Oconto Memorial Hospital, Inc., Oconto, at 84 percent. St. Francis Hospital, Milwaukee, collected the lowest percentage of gross patient revenue, at 42 percent.

Two types of deductions from gross patient revenue are used to arrive at net patient revenue: contractual adjustments and noncontractual adjustments. Contractual adjustments refer to discounts on hospital charges that are contracted between hospitals and payers. Noncontractual

deductions include such items as courtesy discounts, employee discounts, administrative adjustments, research grants, and charity care. Charity care involves full or partial waiver by a hospital of patient charges due to the patient's inability to pay.

Deductions from revenue for all Wisconsin hospitals in 2000 totaled \$4.3 billion (see Table 6, next page). Deductions from revenue increased dramatically for GMS hospitals between 1993 and 2000, from 27 percent of gross billings (or \$1.8 billion) in 1993, to 38 percent of gross billings (or \$4.3 billion) in 2000.

For all Wisconsin hospitals, contractual adjustments constituted 95 percent of unpaid charges in 2000, the same as in 1999 (see Tables 6 and 7, next page). The largest adjustment (\$2.5 billion or 57 percent of total deductions) came from Medicare, followed by \$1.1 billion (25 percent) from commercial sources and \$510.9 million (12 percent) from Medical Assistance.

Table 5. Percent of Total Gross Patient Revenue Actually Collected, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| Type | Hospitals | Gross Patient Revenue (in millions) | Deductions from Revenue (in millions) | Net Patient Revenue (in millions) | % of Gross Collected |
|--------------|------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| GMS | 124 | \$11,213.5 | \$4,259.7 | \$6,953.8 | 62% |
| Psych | 10 | 196.2 | 60.7 | 135.5 | 69 |
| AODA | 1 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 85 |
| State | 2 | 91.9 | 17.9 | 74.0 | 81 |
| Rehab | 2 | 30.2 | 8.4 | 21.8 | 72 |
| TOTAL | 139 | 11,533.7 | \$4,346.9 | \$7,186.8 | 62% |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 6. Summary of Hospital Revenue (in millions), Wisconsin, FY 2000

| | All Hospitals | GMS | Specialty |
|--|---------------|------------|-----------|
| Gross Patient Revenue (Patient charges) | \$11,533.7 | \$11,213.5 | \$320.2 |
| Contractual Adjustments: | | | |
| Medicare | 2,470.1 | 2,438.2 | 31.9 |
| Medical Assistance | 510.9 | 496.3 | 14.5 |
| Other Public Sources | 62.8 | 62.3 | 0.6 |
| Commercial Sources | 1,095.2 | 1,069.3 | 25.9 |
| Other Contractual Adjustments | 9.9 | 9.0 | 0.8 |
| Charity Care | 147.6 | 134.8 | 12.8 |
| Other Noncontractual Deductions | 50.4 | 49.7 | 0.7 |
| Total Deductions | \$4,346.9 | \$4,259.7 | \$87.2 |
| Net Patient Revenue | 7,186.8 | 6,953.8 | 233.0 |
| Other Revenue | 386.6 | 316.1 | 70.5 |
| Total Revenue | \$7,573.4 | \$7,269.9 | \$303.5 |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

From 1993 to 2000, Medicare adjustments, as a proportion of all unpaid charges, decreased from 60.0 percent to 57.2 percent at CMS hospitals; Medical Assistance adjustments decreased from 16.0 to 11.7 percent; and adjustments from other

public sources decreased from 2.0 to 1.5 percent. From 1993 to 2000, charity care at CMS hospitals dropped from 4.6 to 3.2 percent of all unpaid charges.

Table 7. Deductions from Revenue as a Percent of Total Deductions from Revenue, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| | All Hospitals | GMS | Specialty |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|
| Contractual Adjustments: | | | |
| Medicare | 56.8 % | 57.2 % | 36.5 % |
| Medical Assistance | 11.8 | 11.7 | 16.7 |
| Other Public Sources | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Commercial Sources | 25.2 | 25.1 | 29.7 |
| Other Contractual Adjustments | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Charity Care | 3.4 | 3.2 | 14.7 |
| Other Noncontractual Deductions | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Average Net Revenue per Inpatient Day

In 2000 the average net revenue received per inpatient day in a Wisconsin hospital was \$1,407, with an average length of stay of 4.8 days (see Table 8). Among all hospital types, GMS hospitals reported the highest average net revenue per inpatient day at \$1,536, but kept patients for fewer days (4.4 days) than psychiatric (9.2 days), AODA (16.8 days), state (92.5 days) or rehabilitation hospitals (19.6 days). GMS hospitals had the highest average outpatient net revenue per visit, at \$282.

In 2000, the average inpatient net revenue (gross revenue minus deductions) received per hospitalization for all hospitals was \$7,058. GMS hospitals received an average of \$6,997. Average inpatient net revenue for the specialty hospitals ranged from \$4,601 per hospitalization for the psychiatric hospitals to \$36,796 per hospitalization for state-operated mental health institutes. Patients at the state-operated mental health institutes had an average length of stay of 92.5 days, far greater than patients at the four other types of hospitals.

The GMS hospitals with the highest net revenue per patient were: Kindred Hospital-Milwaukee, Greenfield, with \$70,863; and Select Specialty Hospital, West Allis, with \$33,287. Five hospitals had a net revenue per patient between \$10,000 and \$13,000. They were Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; University of Wisconsin Hospital & Clinics Authority, Madison; Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital, Milwaukee; St. Luke's Medical Center, Milwaukee; and Memorial Community Hospital, Edgerton.

With the exception of Kindred Hospital-Milwaukee, Greenfield, Select Specialty Hospital, West Allis, and Memorial Community Hospital, Edgerton, these hospitals had the highest net revenue per patient because they are major teaching facilities. Teaching facilities have additional operating expenses because they attract patients who require more intensive and complex care. Kindred and Select Specialty are GMS hospitals that provide long-term acute care.

Table 8. Net Revenue per Inpatient Stay, per Inpatient Day, Length of Stay, and per Outpatient Visit, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| Type | Per Inpatient Stay | Per Inpatient Day | Length of Stay (days) | Per Outpatient Visit |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| GMS | \$6,997 | \$1,536 | 4.4 | \$282 |
| Psych | 4,601 | 476 | 9.2 | 256 |
| AODA | 8,864 | 529 | 16.8 | 61 |
| State | 36,796 | 398 | 92.5 | 104 |
| Rehab | 21,681 | 1,112 | 19.6 | 256 |
| TOTAL | \$7,058 | \$1,407 | 4.8 | \$281 |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Salaries and Fringe Benefits as a Proportion of Hospital Expenses

Hospital expenses fall into four major categories:

- Salaries and fringe benefits (personnel costs);
- Supplies and services;

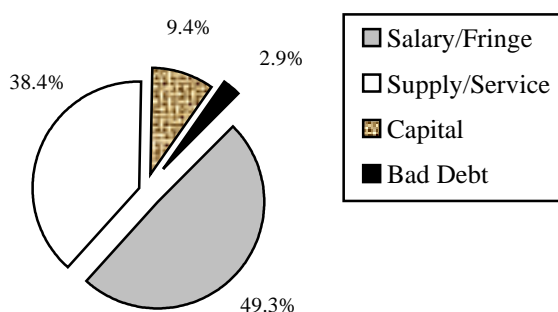
- Capital (cost of financing, renovation, expansion, or equipment purchases); and
- Bad debt.

As a proportion of total expenses, overall salary and fringe benefits for Wisconsin hospitals have remained fairly steady over time, from 52.4 percent in 1993 to 49.7 percent in 2000. The supplies and services proportion has also remained steady over time (36.8 percent in 1993 and 38.3 percent in 2000).

Psychiatric hospitals had the largest supplies and services component (45.2 percent) of hospital expenses. GMS hospitals had the second largest supplies and services component (38.4 percent) and rehabilitation hospitals had the third largest (31.7 percent).

Overall, bad debt as a proportion of hospital expenses has remained relatively steady over time, at 2.1 percent of total expenses in 1993 and 2.9 percent of total expenses in 2000. The sole AODA hospital experienced a decline in bad debt from 1999 to 2000, from 5.0 percent to 4.1 percent of expenses. State-operated mental health institutes reported no bad debt because of the nature of their funding.

Figure 3. Expense Categories, Wisconsin GMS Hospitals, FY 2000



Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 9. Percent of Expenses Allocated to Each Component, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| Type | Hospitals | Salary/ Fringe Benefits | Supplies/ Services | Capital | Bad Debt |
|-------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|
| GMS | 124 | 49.3 % | 38.4 % | 9.4 % | 2.9 % |
| Psych | 10 | 50.1 | 45.2 | 3.3 | 1.5 |
| AODA | 1 | 63.5 | 17.6 | 14.8 | 4.1 |
| State | 2 | 79.0 | 17.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 |
| Rehab | 2 | 59.3 | 31.7 | 8.5 | 0.5 |
| TOTAL | 139 | 49.7 % | 38.3 % | 9.2 % | 2.9 % |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 10. Revenue, Expense, Gain/Loss, Net Income (in millions), and Profit Margin, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| Type | Hospitals | Total Revenue | Total Expenses | Nonoperating Gains/Losses | Net Income | Profit Margin |
|--------------|------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| GMS | 124 | \$7,269.9 | \$6,922.2 | \$65.9 | \$413.5 | 5.6% |
| Psych | 10 | 203.2 | 202.2 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| AODA | 1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.4 |
| State | 2 | 76.0 | 83.5 | 0.1 | (7.4) | (9.8) |
| Rehab | 2 | 22.7 | 23.5 | 0.3 | (0.6) | (2.5) |
| TOTAL | 139 | \$7,573.4 | \$7,233.0 | \$67.0 | \$407.4 | 5.3 % |

Losses are shown in parentheses.

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Profit Margin for Wisconsin Hospitals

Even though most Wisconsin hospitals are not-for-profit facilities, hospital revenue and gains can and do exceed expenses and losses at many facilities. The term “net income” is used to identify the excess (or deficit) of revenue and gains minus expenses and losses. When expressed as a percent, it is referred to as the “profit margin” (net income as a percent of total revenue and nonoperating gains/losses). Table 10 presents hospital revenue, expense, gain/loss, net income, and profit margin by hospital type.

The GMS hospitals with the highest net incomes were St. Luke’s Medical Center, Milwaukee, at \$44.2 million; Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital, Milwaukee, at \$26.3 million; Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, at \$24.2 million; Waukesha Memorial Hospital, Inc., Waukesha, at \$24.0 million; and St. Mary’s Hospital Medical Center, Madison, at \$19.9 million. The GMS hospital with the highest profit margin was Aurora Medical Center, Kenosha, at 18.6 percent. Close behind were Southwest Health Center, Inc., Platteville, at 17.5 percent; and Luther Hospital, Eau Claire, at 17.4 percent.

Thirty-seven Wisconsin hospitals reported a combined loss of \$62.0 million in 2000 (see Table 11). In 1999, 30 hospitals operated at a loss, with a combined loss of \$27.3 million. Specialty hospitals as a group lost \$8.7 million in 2000: four of the 10 psychiatric hospitals lost \$0.7 million, the two state facilities together lost \$7.4 million, and one of the rehabilitation hospitals lost \$0.6 million.

Six more GMS hospitals lost money in 2000 (30) than lost money in 1999 (24). The losses they incurred more than doubled, from \$23.1 million in 1999 to \$53.3 million in 2000.

Table 11. Hospitals that Lost Money (in millions), Wisconsin, FY 2000

| Hospitals | Type | Amount Lost |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 30 | GMS | \$53.3 |
| 4 | Psych | 0.7 |
| 2 | State | 7.4 |
| 1 | Rehab | 0.6 |
| 37 | TOTAL | \$62.0 |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Other Revenue and Nonoperating Gains

Other revenue and nonoperating gains, which include cafeteria and gift shop sales, charitable bequests, investment income, and extraordinary gains and losses, become critically important as income sources for facilities striving to remain financially healthy. For Wisconsin hospitals losing money on patient care, other revenue and nonoperating gains can mean the difference between profit and loss, or can ease the degree of loss.

In 2000, Wisconsin hospitals reported \$386.6 million in other revenue (\$316.1 million for GMS hospitals). Wisconsin hospitals reported \$67.0 million in nonoperating gains (\$65.9 million for GMS hospitals).

Balance Sheet Information: Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances

Assets include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, plant, equipment, and other unrestricted assets. Liabilities include current liabilities, long-term debt, other liabilities, and unrestricted fund balances.

Table 12 shows a composite balance sheet by hospital type. State-operated mental health institutes are not required to submit balance sheet information and are not included. Total assets do not equal total liabilities and fund balances for GMS hospitals because some combination facilities are unable to separate hospital and nursing home data.



Table 12. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances (in millions), Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| | GMS | Psych | AODA | Rehab |
|--|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| Hospitals | 124 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$565.6 | \$4.2 | \$(0.1) | \$1.8 |
| Net patient receivable | 1,348.2 | 11.5 | 0.6 | 3.6 |
| Other receivable | 90.4 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Land, buildings, and equipment: net | 3,730.2 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Other assets | 2,685.3 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 3.8 |
| Total unrestricted assets | 8,419.7 | 64.0 | 0.5 | 11.1 |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Current liabilities | \$947.5 | \$12.3 | 0.1 | 13.0 |
| Long-term debt | 2,378.5 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other liabilities | 494.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Unrestricted fund balances | 4,606.7 | 31.5 | 0.4 | (2.1) |
| Total liabilities and unrestricted funds | 8,427.4 | 64.0 | 0.5 | 11.1 |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

SECTION II. Utilization and Staffing

Services Provided by GMS Hospitals

All GMS hospitals provide basic medical-surgical services. For instance, 83 percent of GMS hospitals provided obstetric services in 2000; 89 percent provided orthopedic services; and 92 percent provided pediatric services.

Some GMS hospitals also offer more specialized kinds of medical and surgical care that are not widely available. For example, four hospitals in 2000 had tissue transplant services, four hospitals performed kidney transplants; and four hospitals offered positron emission tomography. The hospitals providing specialized surgeries or rare treatments such as these were generally located in larger urban areas or served as regional referral centers.

Two GMS hospitals provide long-term acute care exclusively. Statistics for these hospitals may appear different from other GMS hospitals (see Section IV: Individual Hospital Tables). They are Kindred Hospital, Milwaukee, and Select Specialty Hospital, West Allis.

GMS hospitals also provide most of the inpatient psychiatric and AODA care offered in the state. Thirty-four percent of GMS hospitals (42 hospitals) provided dedicated inpatient alcoholism and chemical dependency services, and 34 percent (42 hospitals) offered dedicated inpatient psychiatric care services.

Eight of the 10 psychiatric hospitals provided inpatient alcohol and chemical dependency services.

In addition to the two rehabilitation hospitals in Wisconsin, 87 GMS hospitals and one of the state hospitals had inpatient rehabilitation units, and 106 GMS hospitals and one psychiatric hospital offered outpatient rehabilitative services.

Hospital Occupancy Rates

The most common measure of a hospital's capacity utilization is its occupancy rate, defined as the average proportion of occupied beds at the hospital. Bed counts are based on the number of beds set up and staffed on the last day of the hospital's fiscal year. The occupancy rate for all Wisconsin hospitals in 2000 was 56 percent (see Table 13, next page), similar to the 54 percent rate in 1999.

Occupancy rates among GMS hospitals varied widely. While the overall occupancy rate for GMS hospitals in 2000 was 54 percent, 14 hospitals had occupancy rates over 70 percent. At the other extreme, three GMS hospitals had occupancy rates of less than 10 percent (see Section IV: Individual Hospital Tables). One reason for the differences in occupancy rates is that hospitals routinely change the number of beds set up and staffed to reflect the census at the hospital. Some hospitals match beds set up and staffed to census, while others match bed counts to their approved bed capacity as it appears on their operating license.

The differences in bed counting methods make comparisons of occupancy rates problematic, and account for hospitals reporting occupancy rates of greater than 100 percent.

Sixty-one percent of all GMS hospitals (75 hospitals) had occupancy rates of less than 50 percent during 2000. Of these, 30 hospitals (24 percent) had occupancy rates of less than 25 percent.

Sixty-eight GMS hospitals reported providing long-term care services using Medicare-certified swing-beds. Swing beds are beds that may be used for both acute care and long-term care patients, depending on need. Only GMS hospitals located in rural areas with an average of less than 100 acute care beds qualify for this certification. These hospitals allocated 511 beds for swing-bed use and generated 50,335 swing-bed inpatient days.

Table 13. Hospital Utilization, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| Type | Hospitals | Beds Set Up and Staffed | Discharges | Inpatient Days | Occupancy Rate (%) | Average Census (patients) | Length of Stay (days) |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| GMS | 124 | 13,000 | 580,229 | 2,555,023 | 54% | 6,981 | 4.4 |
| Psych | 10 | 564 | 14,872 | 137,247 | 66 | 375 | 9.2 |
| AODA | 1 | 24 | 142 | 2,381 | 27 | 7 | 16.8 |
| State | 2 | 550 | 1,975 | 182,648 | 91 | 499 | 92.5 |
| Rehab | 2 | 74 | 810 | 15,911 | 59 | 43 | 19.6 |
| TOTAL | 139 | 14,212 | 598,028 | 2,893,210 | 56% | 7,905 | 4.8 |

Excludes data on newborns.

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Among the 68 hospitals certified by Medicare to use swing beds (see Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms, page 489), 57 had acute-care occupancy rates of less than 50 percent. Rather than simply leaving swing beds empty, these hospitals elected to treat long-term care patients in unused acute-care beds. Swing-bed patient days are not included in a hospital's occupancy rate. Had occupancy been based on total hospital inpatient utilization, the occupancy rates of many small hospitals would have been higher.

Outpatient Services, a Growing Component of Hospital Care

In addition to the basic medical-surgical and specialized services provided to inpatients, hospitals offer a great variety of outpatient services, including:

- outpatient or day surgery
- fertility testing/counseling
- alcoholism/chemical dependency and psychiatric outpatient services
- physical/rehabilitation therapy
- renal dialysis

- genetic counseling/screening
- geriatric clinics
- radiation therapy
- sports medicine
- emergency care

Overall, hospitals continue to expand the types of outpatient services they provide. See Table 19 for more detail.

Table 14. Outpatient Visits, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| Type | Outpatient Visits | Hospitals with Outpatient Visits |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| GMS | 10,856,945 | 123 |
| Psych | 256,280 | 6 |
| AODA | 6,745 | 1 |
| State | 13,043 | 1 |
| Rehab | 16,118 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 11,149,131 | 133 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

All GMS hospitals, except Select Specialty Hospital, West Allis, provided outpatient care on a nonemergency basis; 121 provided emergency outpatient care. GMS hospitals reported that most of their outpatient visits were for nonemergency care. This held true for psychiatric hospitals and state-operated mental health institutes as well. No emergency outpatient visits were reported by the sole AODA hospital or by either of the rehabilitation hospitals.

Each of the 124 reporting GMS hospitals offered outpatient surgical services in 2000. These 124 GMS hospitals performed 350,376 outpatient surgeries, or 66 percent of total GMS hospital surgeries. By comparison, these GMS hospitals performed 184,215 inpatient surgeries (34 percent of all GMS hospital surgeries) in 2000.

GMS Hospitals Have Highest Average Staff-to-Patient Ratio

Wisconsin hospitals employed 74,959 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in 2000. This number includes both full and part-time personnel. Ninety-five percent of all hospital personnel worked for GMS hospitals in 2000 (similar to the 1999 proportion).

Table 15. FTEs and FTEs per Patient, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| | FTEs | FTEs per Patient |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| GMS | 71,270 | 5.8 |
| Psych | 2,083 | 2.7 |
| AODA | 22 | 2.3 |
| State | 1,328 | 2.6 |
| Rehab | 256 | 4.7 |
| TOTAL | 74,959 | 5.5 |

Source: 2000 *Annual Survey of Hospitals*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

The overall average number of hospital staff FTEs per patient was 5.5 (see Table 15).

The staff-to-patient ratio for personnel classifications varies by hospital type (see Table 16, next page). For example, GMS hospitals had 142 licensed nurses per 100 patients, compared to 45 for psychiatric hospitals, 48 for the sole AODA hospital, 38 for state-operated mental-health institutes, and 73 for the rehabilitation hospitals.

Among GMS hospitals, the ratio of registered nurses to licensed practical nurses and ancillary nursing personnel was 2.1. Consistent with findings from prior years, smaller hospitals generally reported a lower ratio of registered nurses to licensed practical nurses and ancillary nursing personnel than did larger hospitals.

Smaller GMS hospitals generally had a larger proportion of staff not involved in direct patient care, such as administrators and medical records personnel, since basic administrative and record-keeping functions must be performed regardless of patient volume.

Very few physicians (1,434 FTEs) were actually employed directly by hospitals. Most physicians are in private or group practice and are granted privileges to admit patients to one or more hospitals. Hospitals report that 86 percent of the 16,159 physicians granted admitting privileges in Wisconsin hospitals were board certified (i.e., had passed an examination given by a medical specialty board and were certified by that board as a specialist). See Section III: Comparative Data, Tables 22-24, for more detail.

Table 16. FTEs per 100 Patients, by Occupational Categories, Wisconsin Hospitals, FY 2000

| | GMS | Psych | AODA | State | Rehab |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Administrators | 13 | 8 | 42 | 13 | 26 |
| Physicians | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| Residents | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Licensed nurses | 142 | 45 | 48 | 38 | 73 |
| Other nursing personnel | 66 | 51 | 47 | 90 | 59 |
| Medical records | 16 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 8 |
| Pharmacy | 14 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Clinical lab | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Radiology | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Therapeutic services | 19 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 148 |
| Psychology/social work | 6 | 24 | 0 | 16 | 19 |
| Other | 250 | 107 | 81 | 82 | 125 |
| Total | 577 | 265 | 229 | 263 | 468 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

SECTION III. Comparative Data

The Department of Health and Family Services, Bureau of Health Information, uses volume groups and analysis areas to perform comparative analyses among hospitals.

Volume groups are constructed annually to enable comparisons among hospitals with similar numbers of patients. Volume groups are defined according to total hospital patient volume (discharges adjusted to include both inpatients and outpatients). GMS hospitals have been divided into seven volume groups ranging from the lowest (volume group 1) to the highest (volume group 7).

Volume group 1 includes up to 2,000 adjusted discharges, volume group 2 from 2,001 to 3,000, volume group 3 from 3,001 to 5,000, volume group 4 from 5,001 to 8,000, volume group 5 from 8,001 to 14,000, volume group 6 from 14,001 to 20,000 and volume group 7 20,001 or more. The specialty hospitals are all classified as volume group 8. Refer to Appendix 1, Glossary of Terms, for a definition of volume groups and to Appendix 5 for the volume group assigned to each hospital.

Note: The volume groups used in this report differ from the inpatient volume groups used in the *Health Care Data Report*. There are seven GMS volume groups used in the *Guide to Wisconsin Hospitals* versus six in the *Health Care Data Report*. Inpatient volume groups used in the *Health Care Data Report* are weighted by DRG, and based only on inpatient data. The *Guide's* volume groups, however, take into account outpatient utilization.

Analysis areas are based on groups of counties originally established as health planning districts for the federal and state governments. BHI modified the original seven analysis areas to create two additional subareas, totaling nine hospital market areas.

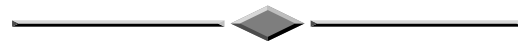
Analysis areas are used to compare hospitals within a particular geographic area. See Appendix 4 for a map that shows the analysis areas.

Tables 17 and 18 provide comparative data on inpatient services at GMS hospitals, by volume group and analysis area.

Tables 19 through 21 provide comparative data on selected ancillary and other services for all hospital types, and by volume group and analysis area for GMS hospitals.

Tables 22 and 23 list the number of medical staff by selected specialty for GMS hospitals, by volume group and analysis area. Table 24 lists the number of medical staff by selected specialty for the psychiatric, AODA, state-operated mental health, and rehabilitation facilities. Since physicians may practice in several areas, double counting may occur from one area to another. The notation “# Staff” includes both non-certified and board-certified staff.

Note: Definitions for terms used in the following tables are found in either the Glossary of Terms (Appendix 1), or the Instructions and Definitions sections of the *2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals* survey instrument (Appendix 3).



Wisconsin Counties by Analysis Area

Analysis Area 1

Columbia

Dane

Dodge

Grant

Green

Iowa

Jefferson

Lafayette

Richland

Rock

Sauk

Analysis Area 2A

Kenosha

Ozaukee

Racine

Walworth

Washington

Waukesha

Analysis Area 2B

Milwaukee

Analysis Area 3

Calumet

Fond du Lac

Green Lake

Marquette

Outagamie

Waupaca

Waushara

Winnebago

Analysis Area 4

Brown

Door

Kewaunee

Manitowoc

Marinette

Menominee

Oconto

Shawano

Sheboygan

Analysis Area 5A

Barron

Chippewa

Clark

Dunn

Eau Claire

Pepin

Pierce

Polk

Rusk

St. Croix

Analysis Area 5B

Buffalo

Crawford

Jackson

La Crosse

Monroe

Trempealeau

Vernon

Analysis Area 6

Adams

Florence

Forest

Juneau

Langlade

Lincoln

Marathon

Oneida

Portage

Taylor

Vilas

Wood

Analysis Area 7

Ashland

Bayfield

Burnett

Douglas

Iron

Price

Sawyer

Washburn

Table 17. GMS Hospitals Providing Inpatient Services, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| Volume Group | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hospitals | 124 | 21 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| <u>Inpatient service</u> | | | | | | | | |
| General medical-surgical: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult medical-surgical, acute | 121 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| Orthopedics | 110 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| Rehabilitation & physical medicine | 71 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 13 |
| Hospice | 57 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| Acute Long Term Care | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Other acute care | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Pediatrics | 114 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 |
| Obstetrics | 103 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 15 |
| Psychiatric | 42 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 12 |
| AODA | 42 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Intensive care: | | | | | | | | |
| Medical-surgical ICU | 98 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 15 |
| Cardiac ICU | 93 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| Pediatric ICU | 41 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| Burn care | 16 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Mixed ICU | 79 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 7 |
| Step-down care | 62 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 14 |
| Neonatal Intensive/Intermediate | 20 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 9 |
| Other ICU | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Other inpatient | 13 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Subacute care | 17 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Newborn nursery | 103 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 15 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 18. GMS Hospitals Providing Inpatient Services, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| Analysis Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| | Total | 1 | 2A | 2B | 3 | 4 | 5A | 5B | 6 | 7 |
| Hospitals | 124 | 23 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| <u>Inpatient service</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| General medical-surgical: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult medical-surgical, acute | 121 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| Orthopedics | 110 | 21 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 6 |
| Rehabilitation & physical medicine | 71 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Hospice | 57 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Acute Long Term Care | 11 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Other acute care | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pediatrics | 114 | 23 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 11 | 13 | 6 |
| Obstetrics | 103 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Psychiatric | 42 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| AODA | 42 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Intensive care: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical-surgical ICU | 98 | 21 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 6 |
| Cardiac ICU | 93 | 18 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| Pediatric ICU | 41 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Burn care | 16 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Mixed ICU | 79 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 4 |
| Step-down care | 62 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Neonatal Intensive/Intermediate | 20 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Other ICU | 8 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other inpatient | 13 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Subacute care | 17 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Newborn nursery | 103 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 6 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 19. Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Hospital Type, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| | Type | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | Total | GMS | Psych | AODA | Rehab | State |
| Hospitals | 139 | 124 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| AIDS – specialized program for AIDS/ARC | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alcoholism/chemical dependency | 46 | 39 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ambulance/transportation services: | | | | | | |
| Nonemergency ground transfer | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonemergency air transfer | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arthritis treatment center | 19 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Assisted living | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Auxiliary | 94 | 93 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Birthing room/LDRP | 102 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cardiac services: | | | | | | |
| Angioplasty | 27 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cardiac catheter laboratory | 36 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cardiac rehabilitation program | 107 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Noninvasive cardiac assessment | 103 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Open-heart surgery | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Case Management | 95 | 88 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Crisis Prevention | 35 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Complementary Medicine | 31 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dialysis services: | | | | | | |
| Hemodialysis | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peritoneal dialysis | 44 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Emergency/urgent care: | | | | | | |
| Emergency department | 120 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trauma center | 58 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Urgent care center | 76 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ethics committee | 121 | 114 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fitness center | 51 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Food service: | | | | | | |
| Meals on wheels | 47 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nutrition programs | 114 | 107 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Genetic counseling/screening | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 19. Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Hospital Type, Wisconsin, FY 2000 (continued)

| | Type | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | Total | GMS | Psych | AODA | Rehab | State |
| Hospitals | 139 | 124 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Geriatric services: | | | | | | |
| Adult day care program | 20 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Alzheimer's diagnosis/assessment | 31 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Comprehensive geriatric assessment | 42 | 36 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Emergency response system | 85 | 83 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Geriatric acute care unit | 44 | 41 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Geriatric clinics | 21 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Respite care | 62 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Retirement housing | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senior membership program | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Health promotion: | | | | | | |
| Community health promotion | 126 | 118 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Patient education | 130 | 120 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Worksite health promotion | 107 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Home health service | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Home hospice program | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mammography services: | | | | | | |
| Diagnostic mammography | 107 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mammography screening | 107 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Occupational health services | 97 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Occupational/physical & rehabilitation: | | | | | | |
| Audiology | 60 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Occupational therapy | 126 | 115 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Physical therapy | 125 | 121 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Recreational therapy | 67 | 56 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Rehabilitation inpatient | 90 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Rehabilitation outpatient | 109 | 106 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Respiratory therapy | 119 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Speech pathology | 98 | 93 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Oncology services | 83 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Outpatient services: | | | | | | |
| Within the hospital | 132 | 122 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| On campus freestanding center | 19 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Freestanding center off campus | 48 | 42 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Table 19. Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Hospital Type, Wisconsin, FY 2000 (continued)

| | Type | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | Total | GMS | Psych | AODA | Rehab | State |
| Hospitals | 139 | 124 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Pain Management Program | 75 | 73 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Patient representative | 96 | 89 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Psychiatric services: | | | | | | |
| Child/adolescent services | 43 | 33 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Consultation-liaison services | 53 | 45 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Education services | 41 | 33 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Emergency services | 54 | 49 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Geriatric services | 52 | 42 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Outpatient services | 49 | 42 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Partial hospitalization program | 33 | 27 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Radiation therapy | 26 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Radiology, diagnostic: | | | | | | |
| CT scanner | 109 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diagnostic radioisotope facility | 72 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) | 54 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Positron emission tomography (PET) | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SPECT | 49 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ultrasound | 101 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reproductive health: | | | | | | |
| Fertility counseling | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In vitro fertilization | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Social work services | 129 | 116 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Sports medicine clinic/services | 87 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Surgery, ambulatory or outpatient | 119 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transplant services: | | | | | | |
| Bone marrow transplant | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heart/lung transplant | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kidney transplant | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tissue transplant | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Women's health center/services | 53 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 20. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| | Volume Group | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hospitals | 124 | 21 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| AIDS – specialized program for AIDS/ARC | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Alcoholism/chemical dependency | 39 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Ambulance/transportation services: | | | | | | | | |
| Nonemergency ground transfer | 16 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Nonemergency air transfer | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Arthritis treatment center | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| Assisted living | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Auxiliary | 93 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| Birthing room/LDRP | 102 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 15 |
| Cardiac services: | | | | | | | | |
| Angioplasty | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 14 |
| Cardiac catheter laboratory | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 15 |
| Cardiac rehabilitation program | 107 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Noninvasive cardiac assessment | 102 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 15 |
| Open-heart surgery | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 14 |
| Case management | 88 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 13 |
| Crisis prevention | 30 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| Complementary Medicine | 30 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 5 |
| Dialysis services: | | | | | | | | |
| Hemodialysis | 33 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| Peritoneal dialysis | 44 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| Emergency/urgent care: | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency department | 120 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 15 |
| Trauma center | 58 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 14 |
| Urgent care center | 76 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| Ethics committee | 114 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter | 25 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Fitness center | 51 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| Food service: | | | | | | | | |
| Meals on wheels | 47 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Nutrition programs | 107 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 16 |
| Genetic counseling/screening | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 5 |

Table 20. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2000 (continued)

| | Volume Group | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hospitals | 124 | 21 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Geriatric services: | | | | | | | | |
| Adult day care program | 19 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Alzheimer's diagnosis/assessment | 27 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Comprehensive geriatric assessment | 36 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| Emergency response system | 83 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 10 |
| Geriatric acute care unit | 41 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Geriatric clinics | 19 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Respite care | 61 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| Retirement housing | 10 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Senior membership program | 31 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 9 |
| Health promotion: | | | | | | | | |
| Community health promotion | 118 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 14 |
| Patient education | 120 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 15 |
| Worksite health promotion | 105 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 13 | 13 |
| Home health service | 31 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| Home hospice program | 20 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Mammography services: | | | | | | | | |
| Diagnostic mammography | 107 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 14 |
| Mammography screening | 107 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 14 |
| Occupational health services | 95 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| Occupational/physical & rehabilitation: | | | | | | | | |
| Audiology | 59 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 10 |
| Occupational therapy | 115 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| Physical therapy | 121 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| Recreational therapy | 56 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 14 |
| Rehabilitation inpatient | 87 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Rehabilitation outpatient | 106 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| Respiratory therapy | 118 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Speech pathology | 93 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 13 |
| Oncology services | 83 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 16 |
| Outpatient services: | | | | | | | | |
| Within the hospital | 122 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| On campus freestanding center | 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| Freestanding center off campus | 42 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 13 |

Table 20. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2000 (continued)

| | Volume Group | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hospitals | 124 | 21 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Pain Management Program | 73 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 16 |
| Patient representative | 89 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| Psychiatric services: | | | | | | | | |
| Child/adolescent services | 33 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 11 |
| Consultation-liaison services | 45 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 12 |
| Education services | 33 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 10 |
| Emergency services | 49 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Geriatric services | 42 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 12 |
| Outpatient services | 42 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Partial hospitalization program | 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 10 |
| Radiation Therapy | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 11 |
| Radiology, diagnostic: | | | | | | | | |
| CT scanner | 109 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 13 |
| Diagnostic radioisotope facility | 72 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 15 |
| Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) | 54 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 10 |
| Positron emission tomography (PET) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| SPECT | 49 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 11 | 14 |
| Ultrasound | 101 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 14 |
| Reproductive health: | | | | | | | | |
| Fertility counseling | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| In vitro fertilization | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Social work services | 116 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Sports medicine clinic/services | 85 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 11 |
| Surgery, ambulatory or outpatient | 119 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Transplant services: | | | | | | | | |
| Bone marrow transplant | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Heart/lung transplant | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Kidney transplant | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Tissue transplant | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Women's health center/services | 53 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 11 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 21. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| Analysis Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| | Total | 1 | 2A | 2B | 3 | 4 | 5A | 5B | 6 | 7 |
| Hospitals | 124 | 23 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| AIDS - specialized program for AIDS/ARC | 12 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Alcoholism/chemical dependency | 39 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Ambulance/transportation services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-emergency ground transfer | 16 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Non-emergency air transfer | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Arthritis treatment center | 18 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Assisted living | 10 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Auxiliary | 93 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 6 |
| Birthing room/LDRP | 102 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Cardiac services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angioplasty | 27 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Cardiac catheter laboratory | 36 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Cardiac rehabilitation program | 107 | 20 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 6 |
| Non-invasive cardiac assessment | 102 | 21 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 5 |
| Open-heart surgery | 25 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Case management | 88 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Crisis prevention | 30 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Complementary Medicine | 30 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Dialysis services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hemodialysis | 33 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Peritoneal dialysis | 44 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Emergency/urgent care: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency department | 120 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| Trauma center | 58 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Urgent care center | 76 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Ethics committee | 114 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter | 25 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Fitness center | 51 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Food service: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meals on wheels | 47 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 2 |
| Nutrition programs | 107 | 19 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 13 | 5 |
| Genetic counseling/screening | 12 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 21. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2000 (continued)

| Analysis Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| | Total | 1 | 2A | 2B | 3 | 4 | 5A | 5B | 6 | 7 |
| Hospitals | 124 | 23 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| Geriatric services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult day care program | 19 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Alzheimer's diagnosis/assessment | 27 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Comprehensive geriatric assessment | 36 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Emergency response system | 83 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 4 |
| Geriatric acute care unit | 41 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Geriatric clinics | 19 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Respite care | 61 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| Retirement housing | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Senior membership program | 31 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Health promotion: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community health promotion | 118 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 9 | 13 | 7 |
| Patient education | 120 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 9 | 13 | 7 |
| Worksite health promotion | 105 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 7 |
| Home health service | 31 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Home hospice program | 20 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Mammography services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diagnostic mammography | 107 | 23 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 7 |
| Mammography screening | 107 | 23 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 6 | 11 | 7 |
| Occupational health services | 95 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 5 |
| Occupational/physical & rehabilitation: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Audiology | 59 | 17 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Occupational therapy | 115 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 6 |
| Physical therapy | 121 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| Recreational therapy | 56 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| Rehabilitation inpatient | 87 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| Rehabilitation outpatient | 106 | 22 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 5 |
| Respiratory therapy | 118 | 23 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 6 |
| Speech pathology | 93 | 19 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 5 |
| Oncology services | 83 | 19 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| Outpatient services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Within the hospital | 122 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| On campus freestanding center | 14 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Freestanding center off campus | 42 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Pain Management Program | 73 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| Patient representative | 89 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 5 |

Table 21. GMS Hospitals Providing Selected Ancillary and Other Services, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2000 (continued)

| Analysis Area | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| | Total | 1 | 2A | 2B | 3 | 4 | 5A | 5B | 6 | 7 |
| Hospitals | 124 | 23 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| Psychiatric services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child/adolescent services | 33 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Consultation-liaison services | 45 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Education services | 33 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Emergency services | 49 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Geriatric services | 42 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Outpatient services | 42 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Partial hospitalization program | 27 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Radiation therapy | 26 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Radiology, diagnostic: | | | | | | | | | | |
| CT scanner | 109 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| Diagnostic radioisotope facility | 72 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) | 54 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| Positive emission tomography (PET) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SPECT | 49 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Ultrasound | 101 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 6 |
| Reproductive health: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fertility counseling | 16 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In vitro fertilization | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Social work services | 116 | 23 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 7 |
| Sports medicine clinic/services | 85 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 5 |
| Surgery, ambulatory or outpatient | 119 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 10 | 13 | 7 |
| Surgical services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bone marrow transplant | 6 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Heart/lung transplant | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kidney transplant | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tissue transplant | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Women's health center/services | 53 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 22. GMS Hospital Medical Staff by Selected Specialty, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| Specialty | Total | | Volume Group 1 | | Volume Group 2 | | Volume Group 3 | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified |
| Total staff | 15,740 | 13,598 | 647 | 534 | 360 | 313 | 435 | 383 |
| Medical specialty: | | | | | | | | |
| General and family practice | 2,286 | 1,982 | 117 | 87 | 116 | 97 | 147 | 130 |
| Internal medicine (general) | 1,479 | 1,223 | 64 | 53 | 22 | 21 | 30 | 24 |
| Internal medicine subspecialties | 2,697 | 2,449 | 176 | 158 | 26 | 26 | 21 | 20 |
| Pediatrics | 1,092 | 955 | 29 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 |
| Pediatric subspecialties | 233 | 208 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Surgical Specialty: | | | | | | | | |
| General surgery | 764 | 690 | 37 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 33 | 29 |
| Obstetrics/Gynecology | 813 | 701 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 14 |
| All other surgical specialties | 2,438 | 2,180 | 76 | 66 | 55 | 52 | 57 | 54 |
| Other Specialty: | | | | | | | | |
| Anesthesiology | 713 | 627 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Emergency medicine | 705 | 563 | 29 | 24 | 21 | 14 | 37 | 21 |
| Pathology | 436 | 411 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Radiology | 912 | 884 | 57 | 49 | 29 | 29 | 45 | 43 |
| All other specialties | 1,172 | 725 | 25 | 9 | 28 | 13 | 23 | 22 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 22. GMS Medical Staff by Selected Specialty, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2000 (continued)

| Specialty | Volume Group 4 | | Volume Group 5 | | Volume Group 6 | | Volume Group 7 | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified |
| Total staff | 787 | 699 | 2,133 | 1,771 | 4,456 | 3,842 | 6,922 | 6,056 |
| Medical specialty: | | | | | | | | |
| General and family practice | 286 | 256 | 296 | 258 | 581 | 498 | 743 | 656 |
| Internal medicine (general) | 69 | 52 | 258 | 211 | 372 | 296 | 664 | 566 |
| Internal medicine subspecialties | 37 | 30 | 291 | 251 | 844 | 758 | 1,302 | 1,206 |
| Pediatrics | 25 | 21 | 137 | 118 | 386 | 341 | 505 | 442 |
| Pediatric subspecialties | 0 | 0 | 14 | 11 | 60 | 56 | 156 | 139 |
| Surgical Specialty: | | | | | | | | |
| General surgery | 55 | 50 | 97 | 88 | 166 | 150 | 345 | 312 |
| Obstetrics/Gynecology | 33 | 31 | 115 | 94 | 205 | 179 | 431 | 371 |
| All other surgical specialties | 122 | 117 | 379 | 312 | 771 | 699 | 978 | 880 |
| Other Specialty: | | | | | | | | |
| Anesthesiology | 23 | 20 | 94 | 78 | 199 | 169 | 378 | 342 |
| Emergency medicine | 21 | 20 | 134 | 98 | 200 | 163 | 263 | 223 |
| Pathology | 41 | 40 | 76 | 71 | 101 | 97 | 168 | 154 |
| Radiology | 46 | 45 | 112 | 104 | 233 | 228 | 390 | 386 |
| All other specialties | 29 | 17 | 130 | 77 | 338 | 208 | 599 | 379 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 23. GMS Hospital Medical Staff by Selected Specialty, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| Specialty | Total | | Analysis Area 1 | | Analysis Area 2A | | Analysis Area 2B | | Analysis Area 3 | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified |
| Total staff | 15,740 | 13,598 | 2,240 | 2,016 | 3,036 | 2,546 | 4,744 | 4,184 | 1,499 | 1,319 |
| Medical specialty: | | | | | | | | | | |
| General and family practice | 2,286 | 1,982 | 412 | 366 | 391 | 335 | 408 | 324 | 293 | 267 |
| Internal medicine (general) | 1,479 | 1,223 | 198 | 182 | 254 | 202 | 462 | 366 | 122 | 101 |
| Internal medicine subspecialties | 2,697 | 2,449 | 335 | 313 | 551 | 467 | 1,056 | 982 | 241 | 229 |
| Pediatrics | 1,092 | 955 | 127 | 120 | 189 | 166 | 475 | 427 | 57 | 48 |
| Pediatric subspecialties | 233 | 208 | 61 | 56 | 43 | 32 | 78 | 77 | 17 | 16 |
| Surgical Specialty: | | | | | | | | | | |
| General surgery | 764 | 690 | 95 | 86 | 107 | 96 | 198 | 182 | 58 | 53 |
| Obstetrics/Gynecology | 813 | 701 | 107 | 99 | 158 | 129 | 292 | 251 | 72 | 62 |
| All other surgical specialties | 2,438 | 2,180 | 331 | 303 | 570 | 481 | 697 | 650 | 259 | 233 |
| Other Specialty: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anesthesiology | 713 | 627 | 89 | 82 | 148 | 129 | 239 | 208 | 64 | 52 |
| Emergency medicine | 705 | 563 | 85 | 78 | 147 | 115 | 194 | 155 | 57 | 49 |
| Pathology | 436 | 411 | 61 | 57 | 95 | 88 | 133 | 126 | 27 | 27 |
| Radiology | 912 | 884 | 167 | 165 | 187 | 179 | 203 | 201 | 120 | 119 |
| All other specialties | 1,172 | 725 | 172 | 109 | 196 | 127 | 309 | 235 | 112 | 63 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 23. GMS Hospital Medical Staff by Selected Specialty, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2000 (continued)

| Specialty | Analysis Area 4 | | Analysis Area 5A | | Analysis Area 5B | | Analysis Area 6 | | Analysis Area 7 | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified |
| Total staff | 1,683 | 1,340 | 782 | 707 | 608 | 506 | 972 | 833 | 176 | 147 |
| Medical specialty: | | | | | | | | | | |
| General and family practice | 244 | 210 | 200 | 181 | 140 | 125 | 139 | 124 | 59 | 50 |
| Internal medicine (general) | 204 | 157 | 50 | 46 | 59 | 53 | 116 | 103 | 14 | 13 |
| Internal medicine subspecialties | 213 | 181 | 75 | 75 | 78 | 69 | 147 | 133 | 1 | 0 |
| Pediatrics | 135 | 104 | 34 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 46 | 35 | 2 | 1 |
| Pediatric subspecialties | 12 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgical Specialty: | | | | | | | | | | |
| General surgery | 169 | 151 | 43 | 38 | 30 | 28 | 48 | 43 | 16 | 13 |
| Obstetrics/Gynecology | 93 | 76 | 33 | 32 | 16 | 14 | 39 | 35 | 3 | 3 |
| All other surgical specialties | 203 | 171 | 130 | 121 | 71 | 64 | 156 | 137 | 21 | 20 |
| Other Specialty: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anesthesiology | 64 | 58 | 39 | 37 | 17 | 17 | 50 | 42 | 3 | 2 |
| Emergency medicine | 101 | 68 | 22 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 56 | 50 | 24 | 18 |
| Pathology | 28 | 24 | 36 | 36 | 15 | 14 | 37 | 35 | 4 | 4 |
| Radiology | 61 | 58 | 70 | 63 | 41 | 40 | 54 | 51 | 9 | 8 |
| All other specialties | 156 | 71 | 49 | 34 | 88 | 34 | 70 | 37 | 20 | 15 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 24. Specialty Hospital Medical Staff by Selected Specialty, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| | Psychiatric | | AODA | | Rehab | | State | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified | # of Staff | Board Certified |
| Hospitals | 10 | | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Total staff | 224 | 150 | 8 | 8 | 148 | 126 | 39 | 28 |
| Medical specialty: | | | | | | | | |
| General and family practice | 14 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| Internal medicine (general) | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| Internal medicine subspecialties | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| Pediatrics | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Pediatric subspecialties | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgical Specialty: | | | | | | | | |
| General surgery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Obstetrics/Gynecology | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All other surgical specialties | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Specialty: | | | | | | | | |
| Anesthesiology | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Emergency medicine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pathology | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Radiology | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| All other specialties | 191 | 126 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 18 | 32 | 23 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

SECTION IV. How to Read the Tables

Statewide Averages and Comparison Group Tables

Tables 26 through 29 in Section V provide statewide averages for utilization and financial measures at GMS, psychiatric, and AODA hospitals. The measures listed are the same as those used on the individual hospital tables (Section VI). This allows comparisons of individual hospital statistics to statewide averages. For GMS hospitals, the summary tables provide data for FY 2000 and FY 1999. For psychiatric and AODA hospitals, the tables contain FY 2000 data for “all psychiatric hospitals” and “all AODA hospitals” as separate categories. Refer to Appendix 1 for the definition of the measures used in these tables.

Tables 30 through 33 present utilization and financial statistics for GMS hospitals by volume group and analysis area. These tables provide the

group averages that form the basis of the ratios listed in the individual hospital tables in Section VI.

Individual Hospital Tables

Section VI consists of tables that profile each individual hospital. These tables are grouped by hospital type. Within each type, hospitals are listed in alphabetical order by city and by hospital name within city.

Each hospital table contains three pages of information. The first two pages list facility utilization and staffing information that has been drawn primarily from each hospital’s completed *2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals*. The third page contains financial data extracted from each hospital’s *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*.

Table 25. Hospitals Not Included in this Report

| Action | Name of Hospital | City | FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey? | 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals? |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| New facility, open partial year | Lifecare Hospitals of Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set) | Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set) |
| Facility Closure | Northwest General Hospital | Milwaukee | Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set) | Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set) |
| New facility, open partial year | Rogers Memorial Hospital | Milwaukee | Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set) | Partial-year data on paper survey (not in computer data set) |

Note: In 1999, Sacred Heart Hospital (Tomahawk) and Saint Mary’s Hospital (Rhinelander) reported as one entity, Sacred Heart/St. Mary’s Hospitals, Inc. In 2000, the two hospitals began reporting as two separate entities.

Special Notes on the Hospital Tables

If the hospital did not provide a given service, or if the calculation of ratios is not arithmetically possible, a dash (-) has been entered in the tables. **Zeros** have been used to record service counts and percents that are actually zero. The tables list a calculated variable as “N/A” if missing data made it impossible to compute the calculated variable.

A comparative ratio is calculated by dividing the individual hospital’s statistic by the comparison group average. If the hospital’s statistic is greater than the comparison group average, the ratio will be greater than 1.00; if it is equal, the ratio will be 1.00; if it is less than the comparison group average, the ratio will be less than 1.00. The tables list “#” if the ratio computed would have been a negative number.

For example, if the total occupancy rate for a facility is 63.4 percent and the GMS hospital average is 54.5 percent, the ratio would be 1.17. This means the total occupancy rate at the facility is 17 percent greater than the average for all GMS hospitals.

First Page of the Hospital Tables

The Header: The top of the first page of each hospital table identifies basic facility information including the following: name and address of the hospital, hospital type, type of control (i.e., proprietary, religious organization, municipal, other nonprofit), hospital reporting period, and the applicable county, analysis area, and volume group.

Selected Utilization Statistics: These columns consist of selected utilization and operational statistics. These data include: measures of occupancy, average census, and average length of stay by selected service area;

the volume of inpatient and outpatient surgeries; the volume of outpatient visits (nonemergency and emergency); the number of full-time equivalent staff in selected categories of hospital personnel; and the number of full-time equivalent personnel per 100 daily patient adjusted census. Adjusted census is a hospital’s average daily census plus an outpatient equivalent of patient days based on total gross outpatient revenue.

Utilization for Total Hospital: At the bottom of the first page are descriptive data indicating the following:

- Number of beds set up and staffed;
- Number of patients discharged;
- Total inpatient days;
- Existence of contracts with prepaid health plans;
- Utilization of Medicare-certified swing beds (GMS hospitals only); and
- Number of bassinets and utilization data for newborns (GMS hospitals only).

NOTE: Definitions of terms used in the utilization section of the tables appear in the Glossary (Appendix 1).

Second Page of the Hospital Tables

Inpatient Service Areas: The top of the second page of each hospital table presents detailed information on inpatient services provided at that hospital. Broad service categories, such as general medical-surgical and ICU/CCU, are further categorized into component units. For example, general medical-surgical is subdivided into adult medical-surgical, orthopedic, rehabilitation and physical medicine, hospice, long-term acute care and other acute. Within each service category, the following information is provided:

- Level of service, which describes how the service is provided (e.g., distinct unit, by contract);
- Number of beds set up and staffed as of the last day of the hospital's fiscal year;
- Number of discharges and transfers of patients treated;
- Number of inpatient days of care;
- Occupancy rate;
- Average census, number of patients; and
- Average length of stay in days.

The categories "other acute," "other intensive care," and "other" include specialized programs that do not fit into the survey's major categories.

Examples include eating disorder units, long-term respiratory units, adolescent treatment facilities, and non-ICU beds with monitoring equipment.

Note: The "Inpatient Service Area" columns do not include a line for totals. This is because the numbers are **only** to be used across rows for calculations within a specific service area. Total hospital figures are available on the first page of each hospital's table.

Personnel on Hospital Payroll as of September 30, 2000: The bottom half of the second page lists the actual number of all full- and part-time hourly and salaried personnel on a hospital's payroll as of September 30, 2000. It excludes nursing home staff and staff who do not provide direct hospital services.

The table also indicates the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in each personnel category. FTEs are calculated by adding the number of full-time staff in a hospital to the figure obtained by dividing the total number of part-time hours worked per week by the length of the individual hospital's work week (usually 35-40 hours).

Third Page of the Hospital Tables

Summary Data from Financial

Statements: The section at the top of the third page provides summary income statement (revenue and expenses) and balance sheet information (assets, liabilities, and fund balances) for each hospital's 2000 fiscal year. The income statement provides an overview of a hospital's profitability and the extent to which the facility is funded by sources other than patient revenue (income from unrestricted gifts, donations, endowments, and investments).

Selected Financial Statistics: The bulk of the third page contains a set of 32 financial statistics grouped into six major analytical categories:

- Gross revenue as a percent of total gross patient revenue;
- Deductions from revenue as a percent of total gross patient revenue;
- Other revenue as a percent of total revenue and net gains or losses as a percent of net income;
- Expenses as a percent of total expenses;
- Fiscal statistics; and
- Net revenue statistics.

Special Financial Information for Combination Facilities

Some hospitals operate in combination with a nursing home. A special notation of this status may be printed on the hospital's table if it had an impact on the fiscal data. The following modifications in data may have occurred at combination facilities:

- If a hospital is jointly operated in connection with a nursing home, home health agency, or other organization, and the asset, liability, and fund balance data are not available from the hospital's final audited financial statements for the hospital unit alone, the hospital used data from its most recent *Medicare Cost Report* to derive the required data for the hospital unit for the following:
 - ◆ net patient accounts receivable;
 - ◆ property, plant and equipment; and
 - ◆ long-term debt.
- If the information is combined on both the hospital financial statement and on the *Medicare Cost Report*, the hospital reported these data based upon the total facility.
- If the assets and funds under the following relate directly to the hospital unit, a hospital reported these data for the hospital unit only; otherwise a hospital reported these data based on the total facility:
 - ◆ other unrestricted assets; and
 - ◆ specific purpose funds.
- If the hospital unit data could not be separated from the total facility data for the following categories, then a hospital reported these data based on the total facility:
 - ◆ current cash and short-term investments;
 - ◆ inter-corporate account(s);
 - ◆ other current assets;
 - ◆ long-term investments (at lower of cost or market);
 - ◆ current liabilities;
 - ◆ other noncurrent liabilities;
 - ◆ unrestricted fund balances;
 - ◆ plant replacement and expansion funds; and
 - ◆ endowment funds.

To find what combination of data was used for a particular hospital, a copy of the individual hospital's survey form can be obtained.

Differences in Tables by Type of Hospital

General Medical-Surgical Hospital Tables.

The columns of data on the first and third pages of individual hospital tables for GMS hospitals compare a hospital's statistics to data for selected comparison groups. The numbers that appear in these columns indicate both the absolute figures and the ratios of the individual hospital's statistics to the averages for each comparison group. In addition, each hospital's data are compared to its 1999 fiscal year data in terms of absolute amounts and a ratio.

Specialty Hospital Tables. The first page of the tables for psychiatric, AODA, and state-operated mental health facilities differs from the first page of the GMS hospital tables in the following ways:

- The occupancy rates, average census, and average length of stay under the selected utilization statistics section are calculated only for psychiatric and AODA services;
- The staffing section includes psychologists and social workers instead of ancillary nursing personnel;
- Except for the state-operated mental health institutes, each hospital's data are compared only to data from similar hospitals (not to analysis areas or volume groups). The state-operated mental health institutes are compared only to data from their previous fiscal year.
- On the bottom of the first page, there are no data on swing-bed usage and newborn nursery because these services are not offered in specialty hospitals.

The first page of the rehabilitation hospital tables differs from the first page of the GMS hospital tables in the following ways:

- The occupancy rates, average census, and average length of stay are calculated only for rehabilitation and physical medicine;
- The staffing section includes physical and occupational therapists instead of ancillary nursing personnel;
- The hospital's data are compared only to data from the previous fiscal year.

For all specialty hospitals, the second page of each hospital table is identical to that used for GMS hospitals.

The third page includes the same kind of financial data as for GMS hospitals; however, comparisons of the data are made only to data from similar hospitals for the psychiatric and AODA facilities (not to analysis areas or volume groups) and data from the previous fiscal year. The third page of each of the state-operated mental health institutes and the rehabilitation hospitals compares data only from the previous fiscal year.



SECTION V. Statewide Averages for Selected Measures of Utilization and Finance

General Medical-Surgical (GMS) Hospitals

Tables 26 - 27

Psychiatric and Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) Hospitals

Tables 28 – 29

Table 26. **GMS Hospital Averages for Selected Utilization Statistics, Wisconsin, FY 2000 and 1999**

| | 2000 | 1999 | Ratio |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Occupancy Rate (%) | | | |
| Adult medical-surgical | 55.3 | 53.3 | 1.04 |
| Obstetrics | 39.7 | 38.9 | 1.02 |
| Pediatrics | 35.6 | 43.1 | 0.83 |
| Total hospital | 53.7 | 52.5 | 1.03 |
| Average Census (Patients) | | | |
| Adult medical-surgical | 30.8 | 31.0 | 0.99 |
| Obstetrics | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.00 |
| Pediatrics | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.70 |
| Total hospital | 56.3 | 56.0 | 1.01 |
| Average Length of Stay (Days) | | | |
| Adult medical-surgical | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.00 |
| Obstetrics | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.00 |
| Pediatrics | 2.8 | 3.3 | 0.85 |
| Total hospital | 4.4 | 4.4 | 1.00 |
| Surgical Operations | | | |
| Inpatient | 1,486 | 1,462 | 1.02 |
| Outpatient | 2,826 | 2,707 | 1.04 |
| Inpatient as % of all surgeries | 34.5 | 35.0 | 0.98 |
| Outpatient Visits | | | |
| Nonemergency visits | 73,476 | 72,635 | 1.01 |
| Emergency visits | 14,080 | 14,360 | 0.98 |
| Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) | | | |
| Administrators | 13 | 12 | 1.08 |
| Nurses, licensed | 154 | 155 | 0.99 |
| Ancillary nursing personnel | 53 | 51 | 1.04 |
| All other personnel | 355 | 348 | 1.02 |
| Total FTEs | 575 | 567 | 1.01 |
| FTEs Per 100 Patient Census (Adjusted) | | | |
| Administrators | 13 | 13 | 1.00 |
| Nurses, licensed | 154 | 157 | 0.98 |
| Ancillary nursing personnel | 53 | 52 | 1.02 |
| All other personnel | 357 | 354 | 1.01 |
| Total FTEs | 577 | 576 | 1.00 |

Source: *2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 27. **GMS Hospital Averages for Selected Financial Statistics, Wisconsin, FY 2000 and 1999**

| | 2000 | 1999 | Ratio |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Gross Rev as % of Total Gross Patient Revenue | | | |
| Medicare | 42.3 | 42.4 | 1.00 |
| Medical Assistance | 7.5 | 7.3 | 1.03 |
| Commercial | 44.6 | 43.9 | 1.02 |
| All other | 5.5 | 6.4 | 0.86 |
| Deductions as % of Total Gross Patient Revenue | | | |
| Medicare | 21.7 | 19.8 | 1.10 |
| Medical Assistance | 4.4 | 3.9 | 1.13 |
| Commercial | 9.5 | 9.6 | 0.99 |
| Charity care | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.00 |
| All other | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.92 |
| Total deductions | 38.0 | 35.7 | 1.06 |
| Other Revenue and Net Gains or Losses | | | |
| Other revenue as % of total revenue | 4.3 | 4.5 | 0.96 |
| Net gains/losses as % of net income | 15.9 | 26.7 | 0.60 |
| Expenses as % of Total Expenses | | | |
| Salary/fringe benefits | 49.3 | 49.2 | 1.00 |
| Supplies and services | 38.4 | 38.6 | 0.99 |
| Capital component | 9.4 | 9.4 | 1.00 |
| Bad debt | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1.04 |
| Fiscal Statistics | | | |
| Operating margin (%) | 4.8 | 4.3 | 1.12 |
| Total hospital profit margin (%) | 5.6 | 5.8 | 0.97 |
| Return on equity (%) | 9.0 | 8.9 | 1.01 |
| Current ratio | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.09 |
| Days in net patient accounts receivable | 70.8 | 68.2 | 1.04 |
| Average payment period | 53.3 | 57.4 | 0.93 |
| Equity financing (%) | 54.7 | 57.0 | 1.96 |
| Long-term debt to equity ratio | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.00 |
| Times interest earned | 4.2 | 4.2 | 1.00 |
| Total asset turnover | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.00 |
| Average age of plant (years) | 9.1 | 9.4 | 0.97 |
| Increase (decrease) total net patient rev (%) | 7.5 | 7.7 | 0.96 |
| Outpatient gross rev (% of total gross pt rev) | 42.4 | 42.0 | 1.01 |
| Patient Statistics | | | |
| Inpatient net revenue per discharge | \$6,997 | \$6,790 | 1.03 |
| Inpatient net revenue per day | \$1,536 | \$1,480 | 1.04 |
| Outpatient net revenue per visit | \$282 | \$259 | 1.09 |

Source: FY 2000 *Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 28. Averages for Selected Utilization Statistics at **Psychiatric** and **AODA** Hospitals, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| | Psychiatric | AODA |
|--|--------------------|-------------|
| Occupancy Rate (%) | | |
| Psychiatric | 67.7 | - |
| Alcoholism/Chemical dependency | 41.6 | 27.1 |
| Total hospital | 66.5 | 27.1 |
| Average Census (Patients) | | |
| Psychiatric | 36 | 0 |
| Alcoholism/Chemical dependency | 1 | 7 |
| Total hospital | 37 | 7 |
| Average Length of Stay (Days) | | |
| Psychiatric | 10.0 | - |
| Alcoholism/Chemical dependency | 2.7 | 16.8 |
| Total hospital | 9.2 | 16.8 |
| Outpatient Visits | | |
| Nonemergency visits | 23,769 | 6,745 |
| Emergency visits | 1,859 | 0 |
| Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) | | |
| Administrators | 6 | 4 |
| Nurses, licensed | 40 | 5 |
| Psychologists | 4 | 0 |
| Social Workers | 15 | 0 |
| All other personnel | 143 | 13 |
| Total FTEs | 208 | 22 |
| FTEs Per 100 Patient Census (Adjusted) | | |
| Administrators | 8 | 42 |
| Nurses, licensed | 51 | 48 |
| Psychologists | 5 | 0 |
| Social Workers | 19 | 0 |
| All other personnel | 182 | 138 |
| Total FTEs | 265 | 229 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 29. Averages for Selected Financial Statistics at **Psychiatric** and **AODA** Hospitals, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| | Psychiatric | AODA |
|--|-------------|---------|
| Gross Rev as % of Total Gross Patient Revenue | | |
| Medicare | 15.2 | <0.05 |
| Medical Assistance | 13.7 | 29.1 |
| Commercial | 34.0 | 68.6 |
| All other | 37.1 | 2.3 |
| Deductions as % of Total Gross Patient Revenue | | |
| Medicare | 7.1 | <0.05 |
| Medical Assistance | 5.4 | 14.2 |
| Commercial | 10.9 | 0.3 |
| Charity care | 7.1 | 0.2 |
| All other | 1.1 | <0.05 |
| Total deductions | 31.4 | 14.6 |
| Other Revenue and Net Gains or Losses | | |
| Other revenue as % of total revenue | 33.3 | <0.05 |
| Net gains/losses as % of net income | 39.8 | <0.05 |
| Expenses as % of Total Expenses | | |
| Salary/fringe benefits | 50.1 | 63.5 |
| Supplies and services | 45.2 | 17.6 |
| Capital component | 3.3 | 14.8 |
| Bad debt | 1.5 | 4.1 |
| Fiscal Statistics | | |
| Operating margin (%) | 0.5 | 8.4 |
| Total hospital profit margin (%) | 0.8 | 8.4 |
| Return on equity (%) | 5.5 | 36.8 |
| Current ratio | 2.3 | 5.3 |
| Days in net patient accounts receivable | 31.0 | 129.1 |
| Average payment period | 22.6 | 20.8 |
| Equity financing (%) | 49.1 | 81.3 |
| Long-term debt to equity ratio | 0.6 | <0.05 |
| Times interest earned | 2.3 | N/A |
| Total asset turnover | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Average age of plant (years) | 6.6 | 17.8 |
| Increase (decrease) total net patient rev (%) | (4.0) | 22.5 |
| Outpatient gross rev (% of total gross pt rev) | 43.8 | 31.0 |
| Patient Statistics | | |
| Inpatient net revenue per discharge | \$4,601 | \$8,864 |
| Inpatient net revenue per day | \$476 | \$529 |
| Outpatient net revenue per visit | \$256 | \$61 |

Source: FY 2000 *Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

SECTION V. continued

Group Averages for Selected Measures of Utilization - GMS Hospitals

Tables 30 - 31

Group Averages for Selected Measures of Finance - GMS Hospitals

Tables 32 - 33

Table 30. **GMS Hospital Averages for Selected Utilization Statistics, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2000**

| | Volume Group | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Occupancy Rate (%) | | | | | | | |
| Adult medical-surgical | 19.5 | 30.2 | 33.3 | 39.1 | 51.6 | 65.8 | 68.5 |
| Obstetrics | 6.6 | 15.0 | 21.9 | 24.2 | 34.0 | 38.0 | 57.7 |
| Pediatrics | 11.7 | 6.1 | 13.4 | 9.7 | 19.8 | 48.2 | 40.0 |
| Total hospital | 26.1 | 30.4 | 31.3 | 36.2 | 48.5 | 58.1 | 64.2 |
| Average Census (Patients) | | | | | | | |
| Adult medical-surgical | 3 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 29 | 51 | 112 |
| Obstetrics | <0.05 | <0.05 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 15 |
| Pediatrics | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | 5 | 5 |
| Total hospital | 6 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 48 | 100 | 220 |
| Average Length of Stay (Days) | | | | | | | |
| Adult medical-surgical | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Obstetrics | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Pediatrics | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Total hospital | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Surgical Operations | | | | | | | |
| Inpatient | 37 | 175 | 267 | 642 | 1,342 | 2,781 | 5,779 |
| Outpatient | 205 | 730 | 877 | 1,935 | 3,215 | 5,649 | 8,051 |
| Inpatient as % of all surgeries | 15.3 | 19.4 | 23.3 | 24.9 | 29.4 | 33.0 | 41.8 |
| Outpatient Visits | | | | | | | |
| Nonemergency visits | 14,361 | 21,427 | 26,317 | 45,162 | 68,076 | 142,850 | 219,204 |
| Emergency visits | 2,260 | 5,726 | 5,962 | 10,768 | 17,183 | 25,109 | 35,298 |
| Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) | | | | | | | |
| Administrators | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 31 | 29 |
| Nurses, licensed | 18 | 35 | 45 | 83 | 142 | 260 | 550 |
| Ancillary nursing personnel | 6 | 10 | 13 | 24 | 39 | 89 | 212 |
| All other personnel | 43 | 80 | 104 | 204 | 335 | 638 | 1,209 |
| Total FTEs | 69 | 128 | 166 | 319 | 532 | 1,018 | 2,001 |
| FTEs per 100 Patient Census (Adjusted) | | | | | | | |
| Administrators | 20 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 9 |
| Nurses, licensed | 144 | 170 | 156 | 155 | 142 | 144 | 163 |
| Ancillary nursing personnel | 46 | 50 | 44 | 44 | 39 | 49 | 63 |
| All other personnel | 358 | 383 | 362 | 381 | 336 | 354 | 359 |
| Total FTEs | 568 | 616 | 575 | 596 | 534 | 564 | 594 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 31. **GMS** Hospital Averages for Selected Utilization Statistics, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| | Analysis Area | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1 | 2A | 2B | 3 | 4 | 5A | 5B | 6 | 7 |
| Occupancy Rate (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult medical-surgical | 54.1 | 59.3 | 73.4 | 55.9 | 46.6 | 40.4 | 54.0 | 49.8 | 27.3 |
| Obstetrics | 39.8 | 42.4 | 50.9 | 41.9 | 33.1 | 26.1 | 32.0 | 38.4 | 17.1 |
| Pediatrics | 50.4 | 21.2 | 45.4 | 28.0 | 20.3 | 9.9 | 27.2 | 40.2 | 9.5 |
| Total hospital | 53.9 | 57.7 | 66.3 | 52.5 | 43.0 | 39.3 | 47.3 | 51.6 | 25.4 |
| Average Census (Patients) | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult medical-surgical | 31 | 33 | 90 | 25 | 28 | 14 | 17 | 28 | 11 |
| Obstetrics | 4 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Pediatrics | 2 | 1 | 6 | <0.5 | 1 | <0.5 | 1 | 1 | <0.5 |
| Total hospital | 54 | 62 | 182 | 48 | 47 | 22 | 30 | 51 | 12 |
| Average Length of Stay (Days) | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult medical-surgical | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Obstetrics | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Pediatrics | 2.8 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| Total hospital | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.3 |
| Surgical Operations | | | | | | | | | |
| Inpatient | 1,762 | 1,585 | 3,762 | 1,469 | 1,540 | 548 | 680 | 1,459 | 244 |
| Outpatient | 3,423 | 3,681 | 5,383 | 4,405 | 3,007 | 1,127 | 1,286 | 1,804 | 754 |
| Inpatient as % of all surgeries | 34.0 | 30.1 | 41.1 | 25.0 | 33.9 | 32.7 | 34.6 | 44.7 | 24.4 |
| Outpatient Visits | | | | | | | | | |
| Nonemergency visits | 97,081 | 92,720 | 182,575 | 56,117 | 75,089 | 31,491 | 29,000 | 50,212 | 18,986 |
| Emergency visits | 12,928 | 18,679 | 34,593 | 13,733 | 15,936 | 6,465 | 7,214 | 11,682 | 5,862 |
| Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) | | | | | | | | | |
| Administrators | 10 | 15 | 38 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 3 |
| Nurses, licensed | 165 | 171 | 390 | 134 | 165 | 67 | 98 | 134 | 43 |
| Ancillary nursing personnel | 44 | 57 | 160 | 33 | 53 | 24 | 39 | 58 | 11 |
| All other personnel | 426 | 380 | 860 | 275 | 375 | 144 | 261 | 317 | 86 |
| Total FTEs | 645 | 623 | 1,448 | 460 | 601 | 243 | 402 | 522 | 143 |
| FTEs per 100 Patient Census (Adjusted) | | | | | | | | | |
| Administrators | 10 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 14 | 12 |
| Nurses, licensed | 174 | 140 | 142 | 134 | 172 | 152 | 198 | 155 | 160 |
| Ancillary nursing personnel | 47 | 47 | 59 | 33 | 55 | 53 | 78 | 67 | 40 |
| All other personnel | 450 | 311 | 314 | 274 | 392 | 325 | 530 | 367 | 321 |
| Total FTEs | 681 | 511 | 528 | 458 | 628 | 548 | 818 | 604 | 532 |

Source: 2000 Annual Survey of Hospitals, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 32. GMS Hospital Averages for Selected Financial Statistics, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| | Volume Group | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Gross Rev as % of Total Gross Patient Rev | | | | | | | |
| Medicare | 53.9 | 50.5 | 43.3 | 45.2 | 42.3 | 41.2 | 41.7 |
| Medical Assistance | 10.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| Commercial | 30.2 | 37.3 | 45.3 | 43.2 | 46.8 | 46.2 | 44.3 |
| All other | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 6.1 |
| Deductions as % of Total Gross Patient Rev | | | | | | | |
| Medicare | 26.5 | 24.2 | 20.9 | 22.1 | 21.2 | 22.6 | 21.2 |
| Medical Assistance | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Commercial | 5.2 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 10.1 |
| Charity care | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| All other | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Total deductions | 37.3 | 32.5 | 31.5 | 31.8 | 34.9 | 40.6 | 38.9 |
| Other Revenue and Net Gains or Losses | | | | | | | |
| Other revenue as % of total revenue | 2.9 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.7 |
| Net gains/losses as % of net income | (19.1) | 88.6 | 35.5 | 5.9 | (12.7) | 16.3 | 21.3 |
| Expenses as % of Total Expenses | | | | | | | |
| Salary/fringe benefits | 51.4 | 53.6 | 50.2 | 54.7 | 53.1 | 51.1 | 46.3 |
| Supplies and services | 35.9 | 32.6 | 37.6 | 32.2 | 34.0 | 36.7 | 41.6 |
| Capital component | 9.7 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Bad debt | 3.0 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Fiscal Statistics | | | | | | | |
| Operating margin (%) | (5.5) | 0.2 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 3.9 |
| Total hospital profit margin (%) | (4.6) | 2.1 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 4.9 |
| Return on equity (%) | (9.3) | 3.6 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 8.8 |
| Current ratio | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Days in net patient accounts receivable | 64.6 | 77.7 | 66.1 | 67.4 | 67.5 | 83.3 | 66.2 |
| Average payment period | 68.4 | 61.6 | 56.0 | 54.9 | 58.0 | 53.9 | 50.4 |

Table 32. **GMS** Hospital Averages for Selected Financial Statistics, by Volume Group, Wisconsin, FY 2000 (continued)

| | Volume Group | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Equity financing (%) | 48.0 | 49.8 | 56.8 | 55.8 | 58.5 | 59.0 | 51.5 |
| Long-term debt to equity ratio | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Times interest earned | (0.9) | 2.0 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 3.6 |
| Total asset turnover | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Average age of plant (years) | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 8.8 |
| Increase (decrease) total net patient rev (%) | (1.6) | 8.5 | 7.8 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 3.4 | 8.4 |
| Outpatient gross rev (% of total gross pt rev) | 46.0 | 56.4 | 58.3 | 58.4 | 50.9 | 44.8 | 35.2 |
| Patient Statistics | | | | | | | |
| Inpatient net revenue per discharge | \$6,672 | \$4,616 | \$4,637 | \$4,878 | \$4,999 | \$6,514 | \$8,648 |
| Inpatient net revenue per day | \$1,410 | \$1,311 | \$1,302 | \$1,340 | \$1,265 | \$1,472 | \$1,688 |
| Outpatient net rev per visit | \$173 | \$204 | \$258 | \$293 | \$302 | \$266 | \$303 |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 33. **GMS** Hospital Averages for Selected Financial Statistics, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2000

| | Analysis Area | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1 | 2A | 2B | 3 | 4 | 5A | 5B | 6 | 7 |
| Gross Rev as % of Total Gross Patient Rev | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicare | 39.2 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 43.1 | 42.3 | 45.2 | 44.9 | 48.9 | 51.6 |
| Medical Assistance | 5.6 | 5.2 | 11.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 9.6 |
| Commercial | 49.4 | 48.7 | 41.4 | 48.2 | 47.9 | 42.1 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 30.0 |
| All other | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 8.9 |
| Deductions as % of Total Gross Patient Rev | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicare | 17.7 | 23.7 | 24.2 | 19.0 | 20.2 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 21.8 | 21.8 |
| Medical Assistance | 3.3 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.8 |
| Commercial | 9.8 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| Charity care | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| All other | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Total deductions | 33.2 | 40.3 | 46.2 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 31.8 | 33.5 | 29.9 | 31.1 |
| Other Revenue and Net Gains or Losses | | | | | | | | | |
| Other revenue as % of total revenue | 5.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 2.0 |
| Net gains/losses as % of net income | 19.5 | 6.1 | 14.4 | 28.4 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 33.5 | 23.0 | 35.9 |
| Expenses as % of Total Expenses | | | | | | | | | |
| Salary/fringe benefits | 53.2 | 49.2 | 41.8 | 51.8 | 56.5 | 52.5 | 55.2 | 50.6 | 55.3 |
| Supplies and services | 34.6 | 37.7 | 45.8 | 35.8 | 31.4 | 36.0 | 33.3 | 37.0 | 29.4 |
| Capital component | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 10.2 | 8.9 |
| Bad debt | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 6.3 |
| Fiscal Statistics | | | | | | | | | |
| Operating margin (%) | 3.0 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 8.5 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 1.0 |
| Total hospital profit margin (%) | 3.6 | 8.8 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 1.6 |
| Return on equity (%) | 6.0 | 15.9 | 7.5 | 12.1 | 6.8 | 12.3 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 3.7 |
| Current ratio | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Days in net patient accounts receivable | 75.9 | 71.7 | 65.7 | 68.4 | 69.8 | 76.5 | 98.6 | 59.1 | 84.2 |
| Average payment period | 56.1 | 59.1 | 48.3 | 43.5 | 49.3 | 50.9 | 67.5 | 59.5 | 79.1 |

Table 33. **GMS Hospital Averages for Selected Financial Statistics, by Analysis Area, Wisconsin, FY 2000 (continued)**

| | Analysis Area | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1 | 2A | 2B | 3 | 4 | 5A | 5B | 6 | 7 |
| Equity financing (%) | 48.7 | 46.3 | 56.5 | 57.7 | 58.5 | 66.6 | 58.2 | 60.3 | 41.4 |
| Long-term debt to equity ratio | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Times interest earned | 2.6 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 9.8 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 1.8 |
| Total asset turnover | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Average age of plant (years) | 8.4 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 12.0 | 9.3 | 8.6 |
| Increase (decrease) total net patient rev (%) | 7.6 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 4.9 |
| Outpatient gross rev (% of total gross pt rev) | 41.7 | 49.6 | 34.8 | 53.3 | 50.7 | 49.7 | 40.8 | 39.1 | 55.2 |
| Patient Statistics | | | | | | | | | |
| Inpatient net revenue per discharge | \$7,360 | \$5,548 | \$9,242 | \$5,706 | \$5,977 | \$5,251 | \$6,384 | \$6,591 | \$4,405 |
| Inpatient net revenue per day | \$1,599 | \$1,272 | \$1,710 | \$1,391 | \$1,449 | \$1,358 | \$1,619 | \$1,529 | \$1,268 |
| Outpatient net rev per visit | \$211 | \$303 | \$287 | \$395 | \$293 | \$270 | \$350 | \$305 | \$242 |

Source: *FY 2000 Hospital Fiscal Survey*, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.